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RECREATION
MAP

PLUMAS
NATIONAL
FOREST

INFORMATION
FOR
MOUNTAIN
TRAVELERS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST.

This map is issued to campers and mountain travelers who may wish to make use of the Plumas National Forest for recreation. The recreation features of the National Forests are among their chief values.

LOCATION.

The Plumas National Forest is situated upon the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and comprises, roughly, the drainage basin of the Feather River. It lies mostly in Plumas County, but also includes portions of Butte and Lassen Counties. The air-line distance from north to south across the Forest is about 42 miles; from east to west about 72 miles. The chief physical feature of the Forest is the Feather River Canyon, which is followed by the transcontinental line of the Western Pacific Railroad. The canyon, noted for the magnificence of its scenery, is often called the Grand Canyon of the Feather River. The falls of the Fall River, which are about 500 feet high, are the highest falls in California north of Yosemite National Park.

HISTORY.

The Plumas National Forest was created by proclamation of President Roosevelt, March 27, 1905, with an area of 579,520 acres. A second proclamation two months later added 208,222 acres, and in 1908 its size was further increased by the addition of the Diamond Mountain Forest Reserve of 600,238 acres, established by President Roosevelt in 1905. Further eliminations and additions have given the Plumas a present area of 1,433,560 acres.

ADMINISTRATION.

The headquarters of the Plumas National Forest is at Quincy, Cal. For purposes of administration, improvement, and protection, the Forest is divided into seven ranger districts, each in charge of a district ranger. Each district ranger has charge of a corps of assistants, lookouts, patrolmen, and forest firemen.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES.

The Plumas National Forest is a heavily timbered region, cut, in its western part, by the deep and rugged canyons of the Feather River. The eastern portion is an open, rolling, high plateau region with comparatively low, timbered ridges. Altitudes in the Forest range from less than 1,000 feet in the canyons of the Feather River to about 8,400 feet, the altitude of Mt. Ingalls.

The principal resources are timber, grazing areas, and water power. The government owned timber within the Forest boundary is estimated at 13,000,000,000 board feet. Mining, which made this part of California famous in the past, is still actively carried on in different parts of the Forest.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The climate of the high Sierras is characterized by clear, warm, sunny days and cool nights, with frosts on the open plateaus. Summer rains occur only in the higher regions and are often accompanied by severe lightning.

In general, the Plumas National Forest is open to travel up to 6,000 feet elevation by May 15. Above that altitude the snow usually remains until about July 1. Snow falls again about October 1 in the high country, and about a month later below the 5,000-foot level.

FISHING AND HUNTING.

The Plumas Forest abounds with fish and game. Feather River and its tributaries have long been famous fishing grounds; most of the higher lakes and streams are well stocked with several varieties of trout. The headwaters of Indian and Lone Rock Creeks and the Gold Lake regions are fishing grounds well worth a visit. Deer, grouse, and quail are plentiful in some localities (see map). Specific information is given in this folder, in the chapters headed "Routes" and "Saddle and Pack Horse Trips," concerning fish and game in different parts of the Forest.

Forest officers will gladly give such current information as is available regarding the presence of game and fish in various places. Fishermen and hunters are requested to report conditions for the benefit of others. Owing to the great number of hunters in the woods during the open seasons, hunters should take great care to make sure before they shoot. To "look before you shoot," is the only way to avoid accidents.

AID TO CAMPERS.

Other information may also be obtained from Forest officers that may help make the traveler's stay in the Forest a pleasant one. Camper's registers are kept at the forest supervisor's headquarters and the ranger stations and at other Forest Service stations designated on the map. Travelers are requested to enter their names and addresses and their intended routes. Rangers ride continually through the Forest and can usually find a traveler who is urgently needed, if his route of travel is known. Travelers when registering can obtain copies of the Camper's Handbook, which contains much useful information about camping in the National Forests.

HORSE FEED.

Grain and hay can be purchased in most parts of the Forest from the ranchers. In the back country, reached by pack horse, grazing meadows are usually to be found.

ROUTES.

With the town of Quincy as a starting point, roads lead in four directions, and all of them present special attractions to the motorist.

(1) From Quincy to Oroville, a distance of 64 miles, the road for the first 8 miles follows up Spanish Creek Canyon to Spanish Ranch, then continues through the Meadow Valley Basin for a distance of 4 miles, and at this point passes through one of the finest belts of timber within the Forest. Directly over the valley towers Spanish Peak, upon the top of which a fire-look-out station is located.

For the next 6 miles the road climbs up to Bucks Summit. From here an excellent view can be had of the high Sierra country south of the Middle Fork of Feather River, including a glimpse of such high peaks as Mount Fillmore, Blue Nose, and Pilot Peak. From this point the road descends gradually to the floor of Bucks Valley, one of the most attractive high mountain valleys in the Forest.

Bucks Hotel, within this valley, affords accommodations and supplies. From Bucks on to Merrimac, a distance of 18 miles, the road again climbs to one of the highest summits, from which a detailed view of the Granite Basin can be seen to the south and of the upper slopes of the North Fork Canyon of Feather River to the north. From Merrimac to Berry Creek Hotel, approximately 14 miles, the road extends through the

“transition belt” of timber, and brings to the traveler’s eye the pleasing contrast of the hardwoods intermingled with the pines. From Berry Creek to Oroville the road winds through some of the best apple orchards of northern California.

(2) South from Quincy, beyond the Indian Valley Road, there are several extremely interesting routes. The Indian Valley Road from Quincy to Crescent Mills crosses the Spanish Creek waters and gradually ascends to the summit between the Spanish Creek and Indian Creek watersheds. From here a wonderful view is presented, not only of these watersheds but of the East Branch Canyon of the North Fork, formed by the intersection of Spanish and Indian Creeks. The fire lookout on Mount Hough is directly above this summit. From Crescent Mills, which is 18 miles north of Quincy, and is the central switching station for all Forest Service telephone lines, four routes are possible: One extending west through Greenville, Canyon Dam, Longville, Magalia, and Oroville; one via Canyon Dam to Susanville; another directly north up Lights Creek Canyon and over Diamond Mountain to Susanville; and still another via Taylorsville, Genesee Valley, and Clover Valley to Beckwith.

The western route skirts the attractive Indian Valley to Greenville, a distance of 6 miles, then follows the Wolf Creek watershed for a distance of 10 miles to Canyon Dam, a structure built by the Great Western Power Company and forming one of the largest reservoirs in the world. From this point side trips can be made to Seneca and Butte Valley, or one can continue up the eastern side of the reservoir to Westwood, a town built exclusively for the operations of the Red

River Lumber Company and within which is located one of the largest sawmills in California. The road from this point continues on through the famous Fredonia Pass to Susanville.

From Canyon Dam west, the road ascends to the Chico Summit, from which an excellent view can be obtained of the Sacramento Valley to the west and of the headwaters of the North Fork of Feather River to the southeast. From this point on the road winds down through the beautiful Butte Meadows, follows the dividing ridge between the West Branch of the North Fork and Butte Creek to Stirling City, the home of the Diamond Match Lumber Company, and thence, extending to Magalia, the ranger headquarters for the entire western section of the Forest, proceeds along the divide west of the big canyon of the West Branch to Oroville.

An added attraction to the route from Crescent Mills to Susanville via Lights Creek Canyon is a side trip that can be made from the Lights Creek Ranger Station, the patrol headquarters for the Lights Creek watershed, into the headwaters of Indian and Lone Rock Creeks. The distance from Crescent Mills to Lights Creek Ranger Station is 20 miles, and from Lights Creek to the Boulder Creek Patrol Station 10 miles.

From Crescent Mills to Beckwith, via Taylorsville, the road follows up the Indian Creek watershed through Genesee Valley, one of the most beautiful valleys in the mountains, giving one a glimpse of the magnificent Grizzly Range and of Mount Ingalls, which towers up to a height of over 8,000 feet. The height of this peak makes its importance as a fire lookout especially great. The lookout man can cover the surrounding valleys and canyons with great accuracy.

From Genesee Valley the road ascends the Clover Valley Creek Canyon, passes through especially good fishing and hunting grounds, extends the entire length of Clover Valley, and finally drops over the summit at Crocker Creek down into Sierra Valley to Beckwith. If one wishes, instead of continuing to Beckwith, the road from Clover Valley to Milford can be taken, which passes through some of the best grazing country in the Forest. This road connects at Milford with the main-traveled highway from Reno to Susanville, which extends through Honey Lake and Long Valley and follows the western shore of Honey Lake.

(3) Starting again from Quincy, a road extends south across the Middle Fork of Feather River at Nelson Point, over the high summit at Onion Valley, from which an extensive view of the tremendous Middle Fork Canyon can be seen, down through Gibsonville, which was in the days of "forty-nine" a wonderfully rich mining town, and from there on to Marysville via La Porte and Enterprise. From Onion Valley to far beyond La Porte the road passes through many miles of brush fields which are the direct result of wasteful timber cutting and disastrous fires.

(4) The last route of importance follows the old Quincy-Beckwith stage line up through the Spring Garden watershed by the famous Spring Garden loop and tunnel, drops over the Spring Garden summit into the headwaters of the Middle Fork of Feather River, skirts the fertile Mohawk Valley, and continues to Reno through Sierra and Long valleys. This route passes through one of the richest timber belts in the Forest. Forest fire guards are stationed at Spring Garden, Clio, and Clareville and are in telephone communication with the head patrolman at Jackson Creek near Cromberg.

SADDLE AND PACK HORSE TRIPS.

(1) The North Fork Canyon and Chico Summit country; (2) The Middle Fork Canyon and Cascade region; (3) The Grizzly Range into the Little Grizzly and Mount Ingalls country.

(1) North Fork Canyon and Chico Summit trip. Starting at Quincy, follow the main Quincy-Oroville road to Spanish Ranch, there branch off upon the Mountain House trail which follows Spanish Creek to the Mountain House summit or main divide between the Meadow Valley Basin and the North Fork of Feather River and drop down into the North Fork Canyon to Belden, a distance of 16 miles from Spanish Ranch and a good day's travel from Quincy. Belden is in the heart of the fishing and hunting country and furnishes hotel accommodations and a store.

From this point side trips can be made up the East Branch or North Fork of Feather River to the Three Lakes country, about 3 miles south of Belden, or in a northwesterly direction up Chipp's Creek. Continuing, the trail follows the North Fork waters for a distance of 7 miles to the Chambers Creek Patrol Station, practically upon the Chico summit. In this region are numerous mountain lakes which are abundantly supplied with trout. This part of the country is also well stocked with game.

The traveler can continue on to Longville over the Mosquito Creek trail to the North Fork at the mouth of Mosquito Creek, across the North Fork at the Deadwood Bridge, over the Deadwood trail through Rich Gulch to Virgilia, a point on the East Branch of Feather River, and from there over the Kingsberry Ferry Trail to Spanish Ranch and back to Quincy.

(2) Middle Fork Canyon and Cascade trip.

Traveling over the Quincy-Oroville road from Quincy to Bucks, a distance of 17 miles, the trail extends south through Yellow Creek, skirts the eastern edge of Granite Basin, and drops over the river bluffs down into the Middle Fork Canyon, a canyon which is equal in magnitude and far surpasses in wildness that of the North Fork Canyon to the north. At Hartman Bar, the Middle Fork crossing, the fishing grounds are equal to any in the western part of the Forest. A suspension bridge, built by the Forest Service, crosses the river at this point. The Middle Fork is here about a day's ride from Bucks. From Hartman Bar, the trail ascends the sharp river bluffs and drops over finally into the Cascade region, which is unsurpassed for fishing and hunting. The Cascade Patrol Station, located at about a day's ride from the Hartman Bar crossing, is connected by telephone with La Porte. From this point the traveler can continue over the Franklin Hill and Tamarack trail to La Porte, a distance of about a day's ride, and from there numerous side trips can be taken into the South Fork Canyon River or into the Canyon Creek of the Yuba River watershed. The return trip from La Porte to Nelson Point, which is a stopping place upon the Middle Fork of Feather River, occupies about a day's ride. The distance from Nelson Point to Quincy is 11 miles, covered easily in a half-day's ride by saddle horse.

(3) Grizzly Valley and Mount Ingalls trip.

From Quincy, the Quincy-Beckwith road is traveled as far as Spring Garden, a distance of 10 miles. From this point the Estray Creek trail is taken, which extends in a northeasterly direction over the Grizzly

Range and drops into Grizzly Valley, a distance of 8 miles. Grizzly Valley is a typical mountain meadow country, lying between the high Grizzly Range which extends along the west and the Mount Ingalls Peak Range upon the north. Grizzly Creek is bountiful supplied with trout, while in the valley game is plentiful. From this point numerous side trips may be taken either down Little Last Chance to the Genesee Valley or south, following the main Grizzly Creek, through the more extensive valley country to the summit of Mount Ingalls.

The Lovejoy Patrol Station is located directly on the main-traveled trail in Little Grizzly Valley, from which telephone connection is maintained with the lookout peak at Mount Ingalls and from there to the nearest town.

SUMMER HOMES.

Application can be made to any Forest officer for the rental of permanent summer homes or resort sites. Sites surveyed and mapped in various parts of the Forest are rented for short or long periods. Timber for the construction of homes can often be granted free of charge. Occupants may erect their own camps and houses. The annual rentals for summer-home sites range from \$5 to \$25; for hotel and resort sites, from \$25 up.

RESTRICTIONS.

No restrictions as to hunting and fishing, other than the State Game Laws (pages 14-17) are operative on the National Forests. Campers are welcome and are free to come and go when and where they wish. No permits of any sort are required. Travelers within and occupants of the National Forest will be held responsible, however, for compliance with the rules regarding fire and sanitation, which are found elsewhere on this folder.

SANITATION.

Burn all kitchen refuse in the camp fire; it will not affect the cooking. Burn everything—coffee grounds, parings, bones, meat, even old tin cans—for if thrown out anywhere, even buried, they may attract flies. Refuse once burned will not attract flies. If burning is impracticable, dig a hole for the refuse, leaving the earth piled up on the edge, and cover every addition with a layer of dirt.

COOPERATION WITH FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

The Forest Service and the California Fish and Game Commission work in conjunction, and all yearlong Forest officers of the Plumas are Deputy Fish and Game Commissioners charged with the enforcement of the State fish and game laws.

Forest officers cooperate in the distribution of trout fry. Trout fry have been distributed in streams and lakes of Plumas County, many of which are within or head upon the Plumas Forest. The recent distribution was as follows:

1915 Distribution.

Grizzly Ice Lake, 12,000 Loch Leven trout; Grizzly Creek, 23,000 Loch Leven, 33,000 rainbow trout, and 29,000 eastern brook trout; Smith Creek, 9,000 Loch Leven, 6,000 rainbow trout; Gray Eagle Creek, 9,000 Loch Leven, 6,000 rainbow trout; Chipps Creek, 6,000 Loch Leven, 9,000 rainbow trout, 3,000 eastern brook trout; Indian Creek, 3,000 Loch Leven, 6,000 eastern brook trout; Yellow Creek, 6,000 Loch Leven, 22,000 rainbow trout; Feather River, 93,000 Loch Leven, 58,500 rainbow trout; Bonta Creek, 20,000 Loch Leven,

12,000 rainbow trout; Last Chance Creek, 2,500 Loch Leven, 9,000 rainbow trout; Milk Ranch Creek, 12,500 Loch Leven, 9,000 rainbow trout; Eureka Lake, 12,000 eastern brook trout; Davison Lake, 12,000 eastern brook trout; Chambers Creek, 11,000 eastern brook trout, 4,000 rainbow trout; Mill Creek, 14,400 eastern brook trout, 8,000 steel head trout; Little Spanish Creek, 6,000 eastern brook trout; Clear Creek, 4,000 eastern brook trout; Jackass Creek, 5,000 eastern brook trout, 16,500 rainbow trout; East Branch Chipps Creek, 4,000 rainbow trout; South Fork Feather River, 12,000 rainbow trout; Lost Creek, 48,000 rainbow trout; Gray Eagle, 6,000 rainbow trout; Kellogg Creek, 4,000 steel head trout.

Total distribution for 1912 in the streams and lakes named above, as well as others in Plumas County, was as follows:

402,000 rainbow trout, 110,000 eastern brook trout, 164,000 Loch Leven, 6,000 black spotted trout.

1913 Distribution.

138,000 rainbow trout, 40,000 eastern brook trout, 115,000 Loch Leven trout.

Distribution 1914.

72,000 rainbow trout, 106,000 eastern brook trout, 126,000 Loch Leven, 207,000 black spotted trout.

OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS, 1915-1917.

The Plumas National Forest is situated entirely within Fish and Game District 1. In this district the open seasons and bag limits for the years 1915 to 1917, inclusive, are as follows:

Deer, August 15 to October 14, 2 bucks per season; Rabbits (cottontail and brush), October 15 to December 31, 15 per day, 30 per week; Tree squirrels, September 1 to December 31, 12 per season; Ducks, geese, brants, mud hens, October 15 to January 31, 25 per day, 50 per week; Wilson snipe, black-breasted plover, yellow legs, golden plover, October 15 to January 31, 15 per day, 30 per week; Valley and desert quail, October 15 to December 31, 15 per day, 30 per week; Mountain quail or grouse, September 1 to November 30, 10 mountain quail per day, 20 per week, 4 grouse per day, 8 per week; Sage hen, September 1 to November 30, 4 per day, 8 per week; Dove, September 1 to November 30, 15 per day; Trout, May 1 to November 30, 50 fish, or 10 pounds and one fish, or one fish weighing 10 lbs. or over per day; Golden trout, July 31 to October 1, 20 per day, 5 inches minimum length; Black bass, May 1 to November 30, 25 per day, 7 inches minimum length; Sacramento perch, sunfish, crappie, May 1 to November 30, 25 per day; Striped bass, catfish, shad, January 1 to December 31, 5 per day, under 3 pounds at any time.

EXCERPTS FROM THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME LAWS, 1915-1917.

IT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL—

To hunt birds or animals, except predatory species, without first having procured a hunting license.

To fish for any game fish without first having procured an angler's license.

To fail to show any hunting, fishing or wholesale dealer's license, upon demand, to any duly authorized officer.

To refuse to show any game fish in possession upon the demand of any duly authorized officer.

To make a false statement upon the application blank for any hunting or fishing license.

To sell fish or game at wholesale without having first procured a dealer's license.

To take game or fish from one district to another when the season is not open in both districts.

To shoot resident game between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, or to shoot migratory game between sunset and sunrise.

To fish for trout between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

To ship game or game fish in concealed packages or without a tag bearing the name and address of the consignee, the contents of the package, and the name and address of the shipper.

To take, kill or have in possession any doe, fawn, spike buck, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, or sea otter.

To kill an elk; the felony is punishable by two year's imprisonment.

To kill a sea otter; the offense is punishable by \$1,000 fine.

To have in possession any doe or fawn skins, or any deer skins from which the evidence of sex is removed.

To use more than one dog to the hunting person in hunting deer.

To take or kill any wild pheasant, swan, bobwhite, quail, imported quail, partridge, or wild turkey.

To take any trout, black bass, Sacramento perch, crappie, bluegill sunfish, or green sunfish except with hook and line in the manner commonly known as angling.

To net, trap or hold any protected game or birds of any kind, or their nests or eggs, without having procured written authority from the Fish and Game Commission.

To take or kill nongame birds except bluejay, butcher bird, English sparrow, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk, great horned owl, or California linnet.

To take fish in any way within 150 feet of a fishway.

To buy, sell, or offer for sale any wild trout under 12 inches in length.

To fail to retain in possession during the open season, and for 10 days after the close thereof, the skin and portion of the head bearing the horns of any deer killed.

STATE LICENSES.

Hunting and noncommercial fishing licenses can be obtained from the State Fish and Game Commission at San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Fresno; from the County Clerks, Forest Supervisor, and Forest rangers.

Hunting Licenses (July 1 to June 30), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$10; aliens, \$25.

Noncommercial Fishing Licenses (January 1 to December 31), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$3; aliens, \$3.

(No licenses required of any person under 18 years of age).

For any further information or for copies of game laws, address State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, San Francisco, Cal., or any Forest officer.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. **MATCHES.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

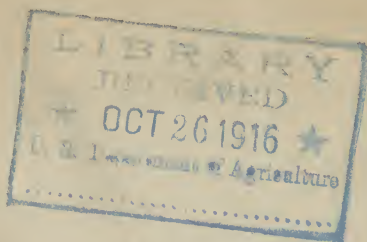
2. **TOBACCO.**—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **MAKING CAMP.**—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. **LEAVING CAMP.**—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. **BONFIRES.** — Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. **FIGHTING FIRES.**—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.



REMEMBER

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Plumas National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST
CALIFORNIA
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN
1916

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
--- LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

- LEGEND**
- ⊙ Railroad station
 - ⊙ Stage station
 - S Supplies obtainable
 - G Gasoline obtainable
 - P Pack and saddle stock obtainable
 - G Guides, packers, etc. obtainable
 - R Ranchers where butter, milk, eggs, etc. can be obtained
 - M Meats and lodging
 - ★ Forest ranger station—information obtainable
 - Auto stage route
 - Road passable for autos
 - Road passable for wagons
 - Trail passable for pack outfits
 - Trail or route passable for foot travel only
 - Meadow—stock grazing permitted
 - Meadow—stock grazing not permitted
 - Meadow—fenced for use of traveling public
 - Meadow—fenced for use of Forest rangers only
 - Forest area—particularly interesting
 - National Forest timber sales—cut over or in operation
 - ▲ Forest Service fire lookout station
 - ▲ Forest Service fire tool cache
 - TLP Telephone station
 - P Post office
 - Area geographically interesting
 - Area botanically interesting
 - Mountain to climb (with safest route to top)
 - Area containing particularly attractive camping sites
 - UNEXPLORED Area little known
 - Good fishing stream or lake
 - Stocked stream or lake
 - X Barrier impassable by fish
 - Waterfall
 - Canyon
 - Point from which wide view is obtained
 - X Fish and game licenses for sale here
 - DEER Area where game is abundant